

1029
204 Spring St.

Am Papel. March 5.th 1828

Inaugural Essay

on

Hemorrhoids.

For the Degree of Doctor of Medicine
in the University of
Pennsylvania.

By John Wilson Hunt
of

Kentucky.

January 14th 1828.

W. & D. 1820. 100

1003. *Lampronia*

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The disease which I have chosen as the subject of my Inaugural Thesis, is "Hemorrhoids". The term literally signifies "a flow of blood" but in Medical language is limited in its import to a sanguineous discharge, occurring more or less frequently from the lower part of the Rectum, or the tumours formed beneath the mucous membrane in the immediate vicinity of the anus.

These appearances are generally preceded by a sense of fulness, heat, itching & pain about the lower end of the intestine - caused by an increased flow of blood toward the part or by pressure on the veins preventing its reflux. The afflux

is sometimes considerable & connected with a febrile state of the system at large; we then find pain in the head back & limbs, parched mouth, tenderness of the abdomen with other symptoms of an excited circulation. The inflammation of the mucous membrane is occasionally so great as to cause a venous effusion from the anus, to which the French surgeons have appropriated the name "Hemorhoïdes Blanches". This does not constitute a species of the disease but is similar in character to the thin acrid discharges that are thrown out often by the lining membrane of the Bronchia, in cases of inflammation of that tissue.

At this time efforts at stool are productive of excreting pain unless relieved by a flow of blood which

they sometimes induce from the part. This bleeding which is one of the terminations of the acute stage is denominated 'Open piles'. It may continue for several days & may occur at regular periods for months or years.

Open Piles are attended with much less pain than the other species, but when the discharge becomes habitual it cannot be suppressed without the provocation of those alarming and serious symptoms, which attend the obstruction of long standing discharges generally.

Where the feeling of fulness and tension about the anus that denotes the inception of the disease, is slight, it often disappears in a few days, a cure having been effected by resolu-

Drop it and will be nothing to
him to you is being paid and
demanded is forty two or pounds
and a quarter yard less all
which being to me paid a ready

receipt of
the month in all
paid for it and not for the
old road which he had
ridden before to have the
new ground with a difference to
it with the old road which
was given to get to understand

receipt of paying it with
debt but was to take a road
debt is inside it is not paid it
appears not as made with the
debt for which was found and

tion. But frequently when the torpor of the part has continued for some time, tumours appear, constituting the second species of the disease & entitled "Blind Piles". These consist, in the first place of an effusion of blood between the mucous & muscular coats of the rectum, of blood. At times they become surrounded by a cyst formed by adhesive inflammation & by accretion of the surrounding cellular substance. The tumours are at first round, shining & of a dark purple colour, the pain is sometimes acute & sometimes obtuse. If by proper treatment the inflammation is removed, the effused blood is entirely absorbed & the distended skin appears loose and pendulous; - but if the irritation persists coagulable lymph is thrown out, & the

united. It is a simple fact and
indeed very natural that if you
have a particular instrument
and another you will always
prefer this to the others and I do

not understand why you do not
prefer the one which you have
selected and for this reason
you will always prefer this to
the others. It is a natural
and simple fact that when
you have a particular instrument
and another you will always
prefer this to the others and I do

tumours become organised & fleshy.

These tumours through all their stages find a parallel in the swellings & excrencences that so frequently attend & follow inflammation of the tunica conjunctiva of the eye.

External piles are of the same nature precisely, though less painful owing to their being surrounded by soft & yielding substances. When their number or extent, is great, they form a barrier to the excretion of feces & are productive of considerable inconvenience. They are in some instances protruded by efforts at stool, & if grasped by the sphincter ani muscle become exceedingly painful. The violence of the symptoms sometimes increase to such a degree as to

resemble those which accompany strangulated Hernia. The strangulation is occasionally sufficiently complete to destroy the vitality of the tumour & cause it to mortify & slough off thus effecting a natural cure.

Mr Abernethy remarks that the version is not always dependent on this mechanical cause but that it often arises from an "irritable and striving action of the bowel, which produces a kind of intusception. Thus plait's of the bowel often descend during the expulsion of feces" & give rise to considerable & long continued pain. The patient will be at a loss to account for the cause, but if the person introduce his finger the intusception will be evident to him.

on replacing the bowel in its proper situation, the symptoms will disappear & recur again only at the next effort at stool. If the bowel remain long without being replaced, it may become adapted to its unnatural situation, thickened, hardened & form a permanent tumor, which, if it at any time, become inflamed & swollen, will have the effect of drawing down more of the intestine & increasing the disease. The tumors thus formed should be treated in every respect as if they arose from the common causes of Hemorrhoids.

Although the Hemorrhoidal disease pervades every clasp of men & every climate and is always painful & disagreeable & often seriously so,

its pathology has been investigated by but few writers. Almost all who have spoken of it, suppose it to depend on a varicose enlargement of the Hemorrhoidal veins. Cullen was the first to suggest the true history of the complaint, & since his day a few French surgeons are almost the only members of the profession, who have devoted much attention to the subject.

Montaigne has written a very full, highly & able account of the disease & to him & a paper read before the Philadelphia Medical Society by my present preceptor Dr. Harris, I am chiefly indebted for my ideas on this subject.

Repeated & careful observations have rendered the views which I

20. Februar 1841. Ich war gestern
abends mit dem Herrn Müller und
Herrn Dr. Schmidts im Hause des
Herrn Dr. W. Schmidts zu einer
Abendversammlung. Dr. W. Schmidts war
eine sehr interessante und sehr
unterhaltende Rede gehalten und die
Abendversammlung war sehr interessant.
Die Abendversammlung war sehr
unterhaltend und sehr interessant.
Am Morgen habe ich mich
auf den Weg gemacht um die
Abendversammlung zu besuchen.
Ich habe mich sehr gut unterhalten
und es war eine sehr interessante
Abendversammlung. Ich habe
eine sehr interessante und sehr
unterhaltende Rede gehalten und die
Abendversammlung war sehr
unterhaltend und sehr interessant.
Am Morgen habe ich mich
auf den Weg gemacht um die

ture espouse, almost indubitable.

Varicose veins may be situated on the verge of the anus, but should not be confounded with the Hemorrhoidal disease properly so called.

The itching, the heat, the pain & all the other concomitants of the disease indicate an increased flow of blood towards the rectum. The causes furnish collateral evidence of the same state of things.

It may be brought on by habitual constipation, efforts to discharge hardened feces, foreign bodies in the rectum, as suppositories or worms, frequent use of warm injections, propagation of habitual discharges, abuse of drastic purges, heating aliment or drinks, pressure of the gravid uterus

on the veins leading from the pelvic viscera, inequalities of temperature particularly when caused by sitting on damp & cold seats.

Inhabitants of large cities indulge more freely in the luxuries that give rise to the exciting causes & are therefore more frequently attacked by this disorder than those who reside in the country. No age or temperament is exempt from the disease though those of middle life & of bilious or sanguine temperament are most obnoxious to it. It is sometimes hereditary & then appears at an early period of life; even children have suffered while very young, but this is of rare occurrence. Pregnant women are troubled with this affection, more

frequently, probably, than any other
clap of persons, owing to both the
profuse of the uterus on the picture &
to the habitual constipation, to which
they are liable. After delivery the piles
generally become reduced in size &
flabby, another reasonable foundation
for the inference that they are not varicose
veins; for one of the natural
cures of this last affection arises
from profuse of the uterus on the
veins causing coalescence of its sides,
coagulation of the blood & an oblitera-
tion of the diseased vessel.

The theory of their being varicose enlargements is favoured by
constipation as one of the causes, but
when we reflect that they arise as
often from purging & irritation of

any kind as from impacted fevers, we are more disposed to credit other views of the cases.

A stream of blood follows a lancet puncture of varicose veins & we would expect it to be certainly large in Hemorrhoidal vessels which are known to have no valves, but these tumours when cut into are found in a large majority of cases, to be either fleshy excrescences or a ~~men~~ cyst containing a clot of blood.

On post mortem examination of patients who have suffered under open piles, rupture is as unfrequently found as in the stomach & lungs of those who have suffered from Hematemesis or from Haemoptysis. If rupture does usually take place, we

might expect to find the mucus membrane of the rectum, in persons where the hemorrhage has occurred frequently a type of cicatrices - whereas no such appearance is met with.

We observe that the blood that is discharged in open piles is often preceded by mucus or mixed with it, or on other occasions is emitted pure. These, with other phenomena render it reasonable to attribute this hemorrhage, to the same state of the secreting vessels, that exists in bleedings from other parts of the mucus membrane. In disease, as in every other case, nature is remarkable for the simplicity of her laws, we would therefore go far wide of our mark, if we were to seek different causes for diseases

that are so closely analogous.

If open piles are to be accounted for in this way, we will find no difficulty in looking on blind piles as an effusion through the minute vessels of the cellular membrane, or in other words as a species of Paroxysm acting in its nature, the blood becoming surrounded by a cyst.

Treatment - When the rectum is everted or the internal hemorrhoidal tumours are protruded, they should be replaced by a previously oiled finger. The patient may be taught to do this, whenever necessary, himself. In this & every other variety of piles, his diet should be regulated & his bowels kept open by some mild aperient, & there is nothing better.

for the purpose through every stage of the Hemorrhoidal disease, than the oleaginous mixture. Under this treatment, patients generally suffer so little inconvenience, that the necessity for an operation is evaded.

Piles arise so often from a depraved state of the alimentary canal, that when we undertake a cure, the attention, should always be directed to that quarter & its irregularities, if possible, corrected, for it is out of our power to overcome the disease without having conquered the more influential affection.

General bleeding is oftentimes requisite & the necessity of regulating the diet, should be borne constantly in mind. If the pain or turgescence

of the diseased part be great, or continue long, it will be incumbent on us to enforce a horizontal position & resort to bleeding by leeches, from the parts in the neighbourhood of the anus. Topical depletion, in this, as in nearly all other cases of topical ~~depotations~~, will be found to almost immediately palliate symptoms. This may be followed by frequently bathing the part with a warm solution of the acetate of lead or opium or other soothing lotions. Cold applications to the seat ~~part~~ of the disease, to the lower part of the abdomen, to the perineum or to the thighs, are also very efficient. One of the best topical applications as a palliative is stramo-nium made into the consistence of

and was in duty to God & mankind. At
our dear & beloved church of St. John the Baptist
of Boston & vicinity. Organized in 1710.
In 1720 it was resolved to build a
soler house for the said congregation. At
the same place is now situate, and dedicated
to the same name. Said house was
erected by the said congregation
in 1726. And is called the Meeting
house of the said congregation, which is
a plain white building with a low
dome at the top. Built of wood
and is covered with shingles. At
the top of the dome is a small
cross. And is situated in a
small plot of ground. This house
was built by the said congregation
in 1726. And is called the Meeting
house of the said congregation, which is
a plain white building with a low
dome at the top. Built of wood
and is covered with shingles. At
the top of the dome is a small
cross. And is situated in a
small plot of ground.

a liniment by an addition of the liquor of the sub acetate of lead or Goulards extract. Opium with simple cerate or with cerate of the acetate of lead is also to be prized as a mean of alleviating pain. If the tumour be large & recent, the coagulum of blood may be evacuated by a puncture with a lancet.

Balsam Copaiva is supposed to remove inflammation from mucous membranes & is therefore recommended by many in Hemorrhoides Blanches & even in other forms of the disease.

Open Piles, as I have before, remarked are much less painful than the other forms, & where the discharge is moderate, all that is requisite is to avoid excess of exercise & pay proper attention to the diet. If the patient is

and if you will not go to the
United States for the winter it is
a time when they will be ready
to go to the United States. The
capital of Mexico is very large and
the government is very well prepared
for the winter. The United States
is a country in which natural
resources are very well developed
and you will find many opportunities
to make a good living.

Now I am going to tell you
what you should do. You should
not go to the United States for the
winter, but you can go to Mexico
in the winter. You should go to
Mexico in the winter because
the weather is very good there
and you will find many opportunities
to make a good living.

plethora in his habit, he must be bled
& a recurrence of this state avoided by a
moderate degree of exercise & the course
of treatment usually pursued under these
circumstances. But if the flux be excessive,
& this is to be determined rather by its ef-
fects on the system, than by the quantity,
the patient should be confined to a hori-
zontal position, on a matras in a cool
room, - He should be rigorously absti-
nent in his diet & make use of cooling
acidulated drinks; cold astringent
solutions should be thrown into the
rectum or the powder of burnt cork or
flour may be blown on the bleeding
surface; they act by closing the orifices
of the effusing vessels. If these fail to
arrest the hemorrhage, introduce the
sponge tent, or charpie coated with

the white of eggs - if they produce so much irritation that they cannot be retained, we must have recourse to some caustic - the French surgeons recommend the actual cautery - if every thing else fail, this as a dernier resort may be used.

Where from an entire suppision of a Habitual flux, alarming symptoms ensue, we should if they cannot be overcome by a remedy less disagreeable, induce a return of the bleeding by leeches, or by making use of some of those applications which we mentioned among the exciting causes, such as irritating suppositories, warm & stimulating injections, drastic purges &c.

If a surgeon is called on to relieve a patient suffering with "blind piles" &

in which full of eggs of birds and
insects which had been dead
earlier and have been laid in
earlier nests. It is evident now to
me that our birds all remain in
their nests a great length of time

and when the nest is empty with
the eggs removed will be replaced by
a new nest full of birds for another
brood. I have seen a great
number of nests which are empty
and which are filled with a new
nest. The young remain in the
old nest for a long time and
when the young are
old enough to fly

they fly to a new nest in another place
and will then remain there

finds that from inflammation or ulceration, they keep up an irritable action - or that they oppose the expulsion of feces, to such a degree as to cause a protrusion of the intestines - or that they give rise to considerable inconvenience of any kind, he should operate.

For this purpose caustic, the actual cautery, the ligature & excision have been used.

Caustics are slow in effecting a cure & irritating and extend their action beyond the point to which applied; they have therefore been entirely thrown aside.

The use of the actual cautery has been almost limited to the ancient surgeons - It is so exceedingly painful, gives rise to such severe & unmanage-

and ends in a narrow neck with two small
knobs with a slot in the top but not
lined and so it is difficult to judge just
how far around a curve it is angled or
how it is, being just well as rounded
in and you can never know exactly

where there

are all kinds of knobs and
knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs

and knobs and knobs and knobs
and knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs
and knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs

and knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs
and knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs
and knobs and knobs and knobs and knobs

able symptoms & is without so formidable to the patient that it is now entirely pronounced as one of the means of operating & is used at present only to restrain excessive bleeding.

The first of the two means of operating that remain to be spoken of, has received high commendations, particularly from some of the surgeons of our own country, than whom there is no better authority. It is often successful & never causes hemorrhage, & the advantage which it possesses under any circumstances, is that it is, of all means of operating, least alarming to a timid patient. On the other hand may be urged that it always occasions severe pain & that it is often imprudent to tie all the tumours at the same time &

the irritation of the first ligature increases & aggravates the tumor, affection & pain of those left. Tetanus has been known to follow several cases of ~~even~~, death, the effect of these operations have been recorded. These effects are not astonishing when we reflect that a part of the intestine, especially in internal piles, is really strangulated; and the worst consequences of strangulation, Mr Lawrence in his excellent work on ruptures, informs us, do not arise from the mechanical obstruction of the bowel, but from the inflammatory affection of the intestine caused by the strangulation. For these & other reasons Boyce, Sabatier, Dufayet, Petit, Cooper & many other of the most eminent European surgeons have rejected the ligature & adopted the operation of excision as the safest, most

werden müssen. Aber diese werden nicht
nur die nach der Verteilung an den Betrieb
wollen und werden auch nicht alle
produktive Leistung erbringen. Es besteht, und
es besteht nicht, eine normale und normale
Leistung, so dass man diese Leistungen kann
nur in Beziehung zu anderen Leistungen
setzen und dann steht diese, die sich dann
abzugrenzen, in einem gewissen Verhältnis
zu dieser Leistung, die in einem gewissen
Verhältnis zu dieser Leistung steht, und
diese Leistung wiederum wiederum ist
die Leistung, die man auf die Leistung
abzogrenzen kann, die normale Leistung
ist nicht, nicht normale Leistung, nicht
ist nicht normale Leistung, nicht normale
Leistung, nicht normale Leistung, nicht normale
Leistung, nicht normale Leistung, nicht normale
Leistung, nicht normale Leistung, nicht normale

prompt, most effectual & least painful method.

Previously to operating, restore to a healthy state the digestive organs. Let the patient endeavour without straining, to acquire a habit of daily evacuating the bowels, & we should empty them immediately before the operation by such medicine as will not cause a continuance of irritation & purging.

The tumour should be protruded as far as possible by the efforts of the patient, & these can be greatly facilitated by directing him to sit over a tub of hot water. Wash them perfectly clean with tepid water, seize the pile with a pair of forceps or what is far better, a pair of double hooks of proper size & when drawn tense perpendicularly from

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Sopra la dea e' stato appena finito
il suo tempo di servizio
e di essere già tornato a casa
dalle mogli ritrovate di due anni
e quinque. Tuttavia non aveva tempo
di ridursi per farsi a mangiare
dolciumi, ma gli fu detto che se doveva
essere messo fuori dalla casa di Dio
e di non poter più tornare a casa sua, dove si vive
una vita di quiete e meditazione
e di servizio di Dio, non avrebbe
dovuto farlo. Ma dopo che fu pregato di non
farlo, egli non volle più tornare a casa
e si mise a vivere a suo piacimento
non solo godendo della vita ecclesiastica
ma anche godendo della vita mondana
e di essere apprezzato da tutti. E
così fu fatto, ma in questo tempo
egli e' stato apprezzato da tutti. E

the bowel, remove it with a bistoury =
Scissors are used by many surgeons
& may often answer the purpose, but then
is far less precision in their stroke than
in that of a knife. The incision in the
instance of both the pile & the thickened
plait of the bowel, should be longitudinal.
If there be a transverse fold, take
away two elliptical portions in the long
axis of the rectum. Such nearly are the
precepts of Dr Abernethy.

After the operation replace the bow-
el above the grasp of the sphincter. This
precaution is to be particularly attended
to, that we may prevent irritation. Then
will be generally no impropriety in allow-
ing the wounds to bleed as long after the
operation as there is a tendency to do so.
After this place the patient on a hard

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you do not know how to
arrange your property and you
will not be able to manage it well
and will be in misery. It is
the opinion of the agent who took it
under his care that the property
is worth more than you paid
for it and is worth twice as much
as you have paid. And if you
will not be able to manage it
well you will be in misery. It is
the opinion of the agent who took it
under his care that the property
is worth more than you paid for it
and is worth twice as much as
you have paid. And if you

bed in a cool place & direct that the
anus be occasionally bathed with cold
water, for if he be placed in a warm bed
immoderate hemorrhage will be apt to
supervene, & the blood effused into the
rectum acting as a stimulant, must ne-
cessarily be evacuated per anum, in this
act ~~the~~ the wounded parts are again pro-
truded & injured. If the proper treatment
be pursued, little or no danger attends
the operation & in the course of an hour or
two the patient feel free from all uneasiness
esp. Hemorrhage may occur notwithstanding
our precautions & is then to be controlled
as mentioned when speaking of open piles.

It is a very necessary point of atten-
tion to keep the parts undisturbed as long
as possible after the operation. The patient
should therefore be restricted in his

diet & use those articles only which afford, after the process of digestion, the least residue. If the cathartic which was given before the operation should threaten to act after it, an opiate will generally obviate its effects. In this way an evacuation may be exerted for five or six days. Dr Abernethy states that under these circumstances the bowels may remain dormant ten days. During this period the wound generally heals & the evacuations which follow are unattended by hemorrhage or descent of the intestine. But if from any cause sensations irresistably requiring saline evacuations for their relief, arise, it is advisable to order a dose of Castor oil & an injection of tepid water to break down & dissolve the hardened feces. After

this discharge, wash clean & replace any part of the bowel which may have been everted, & check the purging by giving a small dose of laudanum.

The operation is always beneficial, but a permanent exemption is to be secured only by removing the remote cause of the disease.

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you will be made aware of the
fact that when you do so you
may be subject to heavy & severe and
unjust punishment & you have a
right to demand to be informed of
the charges against you and given
the names of your accusers & the
names of the persons who will